

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN

## AND FREE TRADE ADVOCATE.

VOL. 1.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

[NO. 4.]

### TERMS.

#### THE REPUBLICAN & ADVOCATE,

IS PUBLISHED BY

H. L. PEGUES & GEORGE P. HOWE,

at the corner of HALL ST. and the

of FOUR DOLLARS in advance, or SIX

per annum in advance, or a bill to dis-

count at the end of the year, will be

considered as a bill to discontinue. No

subscription for less than

one year.

Advertisements containing Tax Lists, or

for ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS

per line for the first week, and half price

for the second week, and so on. The

price of a single advertisement is

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Bank (on grounds as well of expediency as constitutional), which he now proclaims to have operated so beneficially on the commerce and currency of the country? Henry Clay.

Who reported, on constitutional scruples, against the petition of the same bank for the mere extension of its charter for two years to enable it to wind up its affairs with safety to itself and others? Henry Clay.

Who now professes implicit obedience to the doctrine of precedents, which he then denounced as "fraught with the most mischievous consequences," as a "substitution of the text of the Constitution for the Constitution itself," as belonging rather to "the pretended Constitution of England," than to the written charter of American Liberty? Henry Clay.

Who in his present project of a bank, avows that he entertains himself no objection to foreigners owning stock in a bank which is to have undisputed sway over our exchanges and circulation, while in 1811 he pronounced that it was in vain to expect that the abuse of foreign influence could be separated from their ownership of its capital;—that we might as well permit foreigners to hold land, and exchange the condition of independent proprietors for that of stewards? Henry Clay.

Who asserted that he believed it to be a fact, that the old bank had under British influence interfered in behalf of its treaty, and "contributed to blunt public sentiment, or paralyze the efforts of this nation against British aggression"—but now declares that the bank has always worked well, and that he individually has no objection to foreigners holding stock? Henry Clay.

Who now proposes to be placed at the head of the institution which is to control our destinies, Mr. Gallatin, a man who but a few years ago he described (because he signed a petition in favor of free trade and against his avowed system of protection) "though he had filled at home and abroad some of the highest offices of this Government for thirty years, as still at heart an alien," as having "no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles in common with our people? Henry Clay.

Who, now in opposition to the Administration, wishes to centralize the National banking system in New York, by the mere acquisition of which, as the secret motive of their warfare against the Philadelphia bank, he has raised such a cry and created such an odium against Van Buren and his party? Henry Clay.

Who confesses that he cannot agree with Mr. Webster in deriving the power to charter a bank, from the duty of Congress to "regulate commerce," and to "coin money,"—and yet insists strenuously on the creation of a National Bank? Henry Clay.

Who, in 1811, declared that there was no more intimate and proper connection between the collection of the revenue (almost the only remaining clause from which it is attempted to infer this power) and a National Bank, than between a corporation established for any purpose whatever, and some one or other of the great specified powers? Henry Clay.

Who urged that the only plausible pretense for employing any but Government officers in the fiscal agency of the Government was the credit allowed in the particular branch of the customs; that if the banks were necessary for this deposit of the merchant's bonds for duties, it was an unconstitutional necessity of our own creating;—and utterly denied that even the limited assistance which these institutions do in turn render, was at all indispensable in the management of the public revenues;—and yet denounce the proposition to separate the Treasury from the banks? Henry Clay.

Who has ever been the most violent opponent of the State banks, did every thing to disgrace and injure them after the removal of the deposits until the suspension, and in 1836 protested the bills of one of them and brought suit in his own name to the amount of \$10,000—and yet would now constitute himself their champion? Henry Clay.

Who commenced his public life as an advocate of State Rights doctrine, on which ground expressly he opposed this federal institution, and yet has, ever since his return from Europe, been recognized as one of the strongest promoters of central aggrandizement, the thorough opponent of the school of Jefferson and the principles of the south, and now the head and candidate of the party of the ultra Nationalists? Henry Clay.

Who piled tariff on tariff, and was hailed "Father of the American System," that system of cruel wrong and brutal outrage which every Southern heart abhors? Henry Clay.

Who told the South but the other day that his principal motive for consenting at last to its protracted reduction, was the interest of the Northern manufacturers, who might otherwise be entirely deprived of their unrighteous plunder? Henry Clay.

Who scoffingly reminded us that he extorted either from our patriotism or our fears, the recognition of the principle of protection to be kept as a badge of bondage and a germ of future exactions? Henry Clay.

Who heads a party several leading members of which are pledged, should the interests of Northern manufacturers require it, in 1842, when he too will be released from his vow to propose a re-construction of the protective tariff? Henry Clay.

Who has devoted his whole influence and energies to the extension of the unequal and extravagant system of sectional improvements, for the double purpose of securing the support of the populous States of the North, which ever reaped an undue proportion of the disbursement, and of creating a necessity for increased taxation and consequent advancement of his darling protection? Henry Clay.

Who proposes a system of National banking by which the credit and revenues of the Union will be centered in a Northern port, to the manifest detriment and destruction of Southern trade and Southern industry?—Henry Clay.

Who, on the whole subject of the public lands, has sacrificed the young and thinly peopled West to the old and populous East? Who has opposed the proposition to give to Alabama the sovereignty of her soil—has treated territories of States, which the General Government was pledged by its own contract to admit to all the privileges of the Union, as a mere fund for sordid speculation and distribution?—has resisted every measure tending to the advantage of the hardy pioneer of the West, and denounced our honest yeomanry, the actual settlers as "public robbers," against whose claims, he swore irreconcilable hostility? Henry Clay.

Who almost alone of Congress, though in favor of a Federal bank to fatten on the vitals of the State institutions, for the sake of bribing the assistance of the embarrassed or unprincipled local banks and bankrupting the Administration, proposed government to receive the irredeemable of a thousand issues, which is unappreciated and would consequently destroy all uniformity of taxation—and which was so monstrously absurd and improper that Mr. Webster has several times taken occasion to deny that he has ever for a moment entertained it? Henry Clay.

Who is now held up as the candidate of the mercantile interest, and yet by his restrictive system aimed at cutting off almost every avenue of commerce? Henry Clay.

Who, (though a Southern man himself, from whom we have a right to expect more from one bred in the North, and whose admissions will be quoted as authority against us,) denounced the resolutions with respect to abolition, as mere abstractions and metaphysics, which another had introduced at all sacrifices of party, and frustrated all efforts of the South in the Senate by loosing in conciliating resolutions of his own, which were likewise laid aside? Henry Clay.

Who yielded in those resolutions the constitutional question as to the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, for not positively opposing when Mr. Van Buren, though a Northerner by birth and education, has been so ungrudgingly denounced by the Whigs of the South? Henry Clay.

Who, as a necessary consequence of these his dangerous concessions, admitted and defended the right of the abolitionists to have their petitions received with respect to the District and the Territories? Henry Clay.

Who kept aloof from the caucus of southern members assembled on occasion of Slade's petitions, and could only be excused by his friends on the pompous and ridiculous pretence, that he wished by rendering himself uncommitted to either party, to compromise and conciliate the quarrel? Henry Clay.

Who by his personal friends in that meeting waged the only opposition to the measure adopted, and denounced the man whom he accuses of ambition of acquiring the succession, and a corrupt understanding with the party in power, for pursuing a course tending to agitation and disunion? Henry Clay.

Whose whole party in undivided phalanx voted against Patton's resolutions, the ultimatum which the South was able to secure, on the ground that they curtailed the liberties of the Northern citizen? Henry Clay.

Whose party in the N. Y. Legislature a few months since spoke so warmly and voted so unanimously against this "gag-law," this pretended "attack upon the right of petition," as to receive the commendation of the abolitionists? Henry Clay.

Whose partisans in the late Pennsylvania Convention contended warmly and voted unanimously against the administration party in favor of free negro suffrage? Henry Clay.

Whose States (Vermont and Massachusetts) have alone of all the Union given, in violation of the rights of the South as guaranteed by the Constitution, trial by jury, the privilege of citizens, to our fugitive slaves? Henry Clay.

Whose friends have published letters pledging themselves to the abolitionists, that if their party should in the next election obtain a majority in the New York Senate they will comply with the prayer of their petitions? Henry Clay.

Whose candidate was it that if the gubernatorial election in New Hampshire a short time since, when questioned by the abolitionists, gave an answer most in accordance with their wishes? Henry Clay.

Whose States (Vermont and Massachusetts) have lately through their legislatures transmitted to Congress the most violent resolutions against slavery? In a word, whose party is it over all the North, that are now endeavoring to turn the elections by harping upon the assault upon the right of petition, in rejecting the profligate demands of the abolitionists? Henry Clay.

Who is said recently to have written a letter in which he declared that he never would have joined the Colonization Society had he not thereby hoped to have eventually accomplished the abolition of slavery? Henry Clay.

Who is now the President of a society which has in view the same object as Tappan and Garrison, but only differs as to details, the time and mode of accomplishing it, which enables the enemies of slavery to discuss the subject in the South where otherwise they could not effect an entrance, almost all of whose efficient and distinguished members are ultimately converted into the warmest abolitionists, which has accomplished,

after immense contributions nothing but the establishment of a sickly, thinly-settled, half-starved colony, whose increase do not bear proportion of one to ten thousand to that of our black population: which shows by its reports that the majority of their settlement consists of liberated slaves, thus disproving the pretense which they hold out to us (not however to the Abolitionists,) that they only designed to rid us of a vicious and idle portion of our inhabitants, this free blacks: which in fine, cunningly tempts us into a confession of the injustice, immorality and sinfulness of our institutions without proposing any substitute that is either feasible or sincere? Henry Clay.

Who on the 28th of March 1823, when presenting to the Senate a Colonization meeting in place that he cherished some day or other; in some way would be rid of slave upon its mantle," and the first great effort should be made to rid the country of the free blacks.

It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride should not be made like a theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as any other vice, for such I hold it to be at least one description of it. Wherever a weakness it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many of our best men have been made so by the false pride of a foolish wife and an arrogant family. It is a compound of ignorance, ambition and pride, and the world is full of it. So it operates upon individuals alone, it is a matter of trifling consideration; but still it may appear, its influence strikes as the root of a virtuous and flourishing country. Like intemperance it is assumed to be a national sin, and is a severe reflection upon the nation.

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precious than the mines of Mexico; more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest altitude of transient glory; but like brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heaven, they dazzle but for a moment; and as in the case with Spain, sink into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement—he success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill and the incalculable of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind in their own nature and existence.

It is the grand lever upon which the world depends for its continued progress; and it is not more to be despised than the turning a single stone.

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had Adam and Eve on it. Well, I helped Sophy out of the mud, and come to look at the wagon; found that the horse-bitten Johnny was the cause of it all; he'd took and put the fish pin out. Well, it was near about day when we got home; set by the fire to dry the mud. When the gale got up, lord! I guess they didn't laugh nor moan—cousin Sal, salting right out loud—I laughed, too, till my boots bursted, for Sophy had lost Johnny's watch; when she tumbled in the mud. I told her guess'd if he did not get it afore the mill teams came along, he'd find the wheels off, and the fish pin out, and run down in the bargain. Never mind, we're goin' to camp next week and if we don't serve him a Yankee trick—why, I guess it aint no matter.

From the North American.

### REAL ESTATE BANKS.

With some dispositions on the famous Old Creek Bank.